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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,113 \*R PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1979 Established 1887

## Britain Announces Accord On Cease-Fire in Rhodesia

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
LONDON, Dec. 5 (WP) — Britain and the Patriotic Front guerrilla reached agreement tonight on a cease-fire plan to end the civil war in Rhodesia.  
While significant details of the agreement are still to be worked out in negotiations involving the commanding generals of the warring forces, tonight's agreement was regarded here as the key breakthrough in the peace conference, which is in its 13th week.  
"I don't think anybody will turn it down," said Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain, the conference chairman. "With good will," he said, "and I'm sure after today there is good will, I think we can tie up the details in a few days."  
A formal cease-fire document, based on the accord reached tonight, will be presented by the British tomorrow to the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, and to representatives of the Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.  
Once the two warring sides agree on a cease-fire date and precisely how their forces will disengage, this document will become the final peace agreement. It will be signed by the two sides and by the British at a formal ceremony here, ending the seven-year guerrilla war and making possible new elections under a British governor to produce a legally independent Zimbabwe with black majority government.



Mayor Bassam Shaka is carried on the shoulders of celebrating students in Nablus on Wednesday after his release from an Israeli prison and the cancellation of his expulsion order.

## Israel Reverses Decision, Frees Palestinian Mayor

By William Claiborne  
JERUSALEM, Dec. 5 (WP) — More than three weeks of Palestinian restiveness in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and international pressure, the Israeli government today reversed its decision and freed Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka and dropped deportation proceedings against him.  
Shaka, who was imprisoned Nov. 11 on the basis of a dispute over alleged participation in a terrorist massacre two years ago, can resume his mayoral duties immediately, military government authorities ruled.  
Returned to cheering crowds in Nablus tonight and declared, "The other day I was in the West Bank, who ever I was, I was a prisoner. Now I am free. I am free. I am free." Shaka's arrest, welcomed by the Israeli and said they would withdraw their resignations and return to their jobs.  
Israel's decision defused a steady-escalating crisis in the West Bank that had led to a series of general strikes and occasionally violent clashes between security forces and Palestinian youth.  
Knesset Crisis  
Meanwhile, another crisis was brewing in the Israeli Knesset, the ruling body of the 120-member parliament, which is scheduled to pass an amendment to the Basic Law today that would allow the government to suspend the Basic Law for a period of 90 days in the event of a state of emergency.  
The amendment was introduced by the Likud coalition, which has a majority in the Knesset. It was expected to pass, but it was opposed by the opposition parties, who argued that it would allow the government to suspend the Basic Law without the approval of the Knesset.  
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British and diplomatic sources here still expect tough bargaining by the Patriotic Front leaders on the cease-fire date and on the positioning of the warring forces after the cease-fire. The guerrillas are trying to gain as much time as possible for their supporters to continue infiltrating into Zimbabwe Rhodesia from their positions in neighboring African nations.  
But all sides, including guerrilla spokesmen, said today that they expected the cease-fire agreement to be signed next week at the latest.  
The British government already is acting upon the independence constitution that was accepted earlier and is making arrangements for the British governor to go to Salisbury "in the next few days," possibly before the final peace agreement is signed.

## Russians Begin Pullback of Tanks, Men From E. Germany Under Brezhnev Plan

By Michael Gerdler  
WITTENBERG, East Germany, Dec. 5 (WP) — A Soviet military train with 18 tanks strapped down on its cars and some 150 soldiers traveling mostly in old boxcars — left here today heading back to Russia as the Kremlin began a limited troop withdrawal.

The Kremlin plan, Western observers say, is intended to influence public opinion among the European allies of the United States who now face critical decisions on modernizing their own military forces, and the Russians today invited scores of Western newsmen and television crews to witness the official departure festivities here.  
The troops that left today are part of the sixth Soviet tank division, based in the region around this gray, industrial town where, 462 years ago, Martin Luther nailed a document to the door of a Catholic church and began the Protestant reformation.

The Russians, according to Western estimates, have some 400,000 front-line troops and 7,000 tanks in East Germany. Under the withdrawal plan announced in October by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, up to 20,000 of those troops and 1,000 tanks will be pulled back within Soviet borders within one year.  
Mr. Brezhnev's surprising unilateral pledge undoubtedly was meant to help improve the climate for passage of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, now before the U.S. Senate, and perhaps to help break the deadlock at the East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna.  
Most importantly, Western officials believe it was meant as an attempt to forestall a NATO decision allowing the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had telephoned Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh "to find out where we should go from here" after adoption of the Security Council resolution. The UN spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Ghotbzadeh discussed the "resumption of the negotiating process," but he gave no details of the conversation.  
Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's finance minister and a member of its Revolutionary Council, repeated at a news conference here today his opposition to placing the hostages on trial and urged the release of the hostages.

## Iranian Militants Rebuff UN on Hostages

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, Dec. 5 — The Iranian militants holding 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy here rejected today a UN Security Council appeal for the captives' immediate release. But the Iranian radio took a more conciliatory tone, saying that the UN action "left the way open for negotiations."  
The militants rejected the Security Council resolution and exhorted Muslim nations to rise against the United States, which they termed a "great devil." They also threatened to begin immediately to try the hostages as spies.  
Meanwhile, Tehran's largest afternoon newspaper, Ettelaat, cited Sen. Edward Kennedy's "serious attack against the shah and the U.S. government."  
Other Iranian newspapers also carried accounts of the assertion by Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., that the shah "run one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind" before he fled Iran in January.

In the holy city of Qom, the base of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, violence was reported after the opposition of some moderate Muslims to the new Islamic constitution, which gives Ayatollah Khomeini sweeping powers for life.  
A group of armed men stormed into the house of the moderate Muslim leader, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari. Early accounts said that one of his guards was shot to death in a scuffle in the courtyard. Ayatollah Shariatmadari opposed the constitution, which was approved in a referendum Sunday and Monday.

## Plan Explores Non-OPEC Energy Potential

By Axel Krause  
PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI) — The world oil industry, seeking to diversify energy supplies, is backing a fledgling World Bank-led scheme. Its purpose: to launch oil exploration and production in non-OPEC, developing countries throughout Africa, the Far East and Latin America.

These areas today produce only 6 percent of the world's oil, but they represent 40 percent of its potentially untapped oil reserves, according to the World Bank.  
"This plan is the only good, oil news around," said a senior official of the International Energy Agency here last week. "For differing reasons everyone is upbeat and many are getting involved" — companies, governments in Western and developing countries, OPEC and the agency, he added.  
The plan announced last January, was drafted in response to urgings of Western leaders at the July 1978 summit meeting in Bonn. Basically, it provides seed money for oil, gas and possibly coal development schemes, covering up to about 20 percent of a project's total cost, the remainder to be divided by participating governments and industry.

No loans have been made, but over a dozen projects are being discussed by the World Bank, governments and oil companies. These two projects in Asia and one in East Africa may be signed within a few months, World Bank officials disclosed in telephone interviews from Washington last week.  
By next summer the amount of World Bank loans outstanding is expected to total about \$600 million, rising to \$1.2 billion by 1983. Roughly 15 percent will go for exploration-related activities, including basic seismic research and drilling. The remainder being allocated for building pipelines, storage facilities and refineries.  
"Commitments will, of course, depend on individual projects plus parallel support from other participants, but as our newest energy venture is just beginning, it is difficult to be very specific," said Erwin Friedmann, the World Bank's assistant director for energy and one of the plan's authors.

Support for the World Bank and other related investment plans for oil-poor, developing countries is building just as many OPEC countries are trimming their oil output and exports and as political uncertainty increases in the Middle East, notably Iran.  
To be sure, no one believes that the oil production from non-OPEC, developing countries, assuming it materializes, will dislodge the OPEC states and Mexico and Britain as the West's main suppliers.  
But oil discovered in developing countries could greatly ease world supply and reduce price pressures. "Added up around the world and taking account of its meeting local demand, it [new oil] could relieve considerable worries about future supplies in the West and OPEC, which is why they are supportive," says Frank Pinto, a senior oil consultant to the International Energy Agency here.

According to estimates by Exxon, the world's largest oil company, output by World Bank-sup-



The citizens of Wittenberg, East Germany, turn out for a short ceremony at the city train station yesterday to mark the initial Soviet withdrawal of tanks and troops, stationed in East Germany.

## Russians Begin Pullback of Tanks, Men From E. Germany Under Brezhnev Plan

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According to estimates by Exxon, the world's largest oil company, output by World Bank-sup-

## Russia Warns U.S. Against Threats to Iran

By Craig R. Whitney  
MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (NYT) — The Soviet Union made clear in an authoritative commentary published today that it supports Iran in the crisis over the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, even though it recognizes that they are being held in violation of international law.

The commentary was taken here as an indication that the Soviet leadership believes that its strategic and ideological interests in the Middle East depend more on keeping on the good side of the revolutionary leaders in Iran than on identifying with the U.S. position on the legality of seizing an embassy.  
Pravda charged in its editorial that the United States was trying to "blackmail Iran by massing forces on its frontiers" instead of extraditing the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, as the embassy's occupiers and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, demand.

The Soviet commentary, the first since the embassy was seized Nov. 4, called U.S. military and naval maneuvers around the Gulf "a gross violation of international legal norms."  
"International law does not recognize a double standard," Pravda asserted. It did not allude to yesterday's resolution, supported by all 15 members of the UN Security Council including the Soviet Union, calling on Iran to release the U.S. hostages immediately and urging the "utmost restraint" by both Iran and the United States.

Reaction to the Pravda article from the diplomatic community in Moscow ranged from "unhelpful" to "scurrilous." The U.S. Embassy here referred all requests for comment to the State Department in Washington.  
The Pravda commentary, by Alexei Petrov, acknowledged that "the seizure of the U.S. Embassy undoubtedly is not in keeping with the international convention on respect of diplomatic privileges and immunity."  
But it asserted that "this act cannot be taken out of the overall context of U.S.-Iranian relations," adding: "Does the stand of those in Washington who reject the demand of the Iranian people for the extradition of the shah and the return to Iran of his plundered wealth have much in common with the international law?"

There is some concern here that the Pravda article was intended to undo the effect of Soviet moves in the UN — not only yesterday but in several votes last month — that the United States considered constructive.  
The harshness of the Soviet views on the hostage issue could also be a blow to prospects for ratification of the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, which has yet to be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Pravda said that the Soviet Union had maintained the same position on the Iran crisis since it began. It repeated a warning that the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, issued more than a year ago against "outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anybody, in any form, under any pretext."  
U.S. Comment  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI) — The United States charged today that the Soviet Union was not doing enough to help to secure the release of the U.S. hostages and accused the Kremlin of deplorable press statements on the situation.

## Diplomatic, Economic Initiatives

### Carter Said to Clear New Moves on Iran

By Don Oberdorfer  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP) — President Carter has approved a program of diplomatic and economic measures over the next two weeks in a concerted effort to resolve the long-running Iran crisis without resorting to military action, officials here said last night.  
The plan for additional initiatives is reported to have been approved at a National Security Council meeting, with the president in attendance, at the White House yesterday afternoon. No announcements were made at the time.  
Some of the additional U.S. steps are likely to be disclosed gradually in the next few days. Other diplomatic initiatives are likely to employ confidential channels that have been maintained throughout the crisis, and may remain secret unless they are disclosed by Iranian authorities.

Several events of the past few days, including the climax of Islamic religious fervor in Iran, the voting on a new Iranian constitution and the UN Security Council sessions on the U.S.-Iran dispute, have inhibited the administration from any new measures or announcements.  
Now that these sensitive events are over, according to the sources, the administration is ready to resume a measure program intended to show activism to Iran and to the U.S. public. Details of the program were not disclosed.

A facet of the U.S. activism made explicit for the first time yesterday is an intensive, complicated and thus far unsuccessful effort to find a new haven for the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.  
The acknowledgment of this diplomatic effort — which was described by an official as "full-court press" to find a home for the shah for an indefinite period — followed the disclosure late Monday by the House speaker, Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., that four countries had expressed willingness to receive the shah. Rep. O'Neill said that he had obtained the information from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

State Department sources cautioned, however, that security considerations as well as political problems have complicated the search for a haven for the shah. As of yesterday afternoon, no place acceptable on all counts had been found, the sources said.  
Despite the formal offer tendered by President Anwar Sadat, the deposed shah is unlikely to take refuge in Egypt, according to the sources.

The Carter administration is believed to have made clear to the shah that he will be permitted to return to the United States when and if the domestic situation in Iran is stabilized and his presence here would no longer be deeply unsettling. The administration has also made clear that it will not force him to leave the United States if no acceptable haven can be found elsewhere.

Last night in San Antonio, Texas, city officials denied permits for Iranian students to demonstrate against the shah's presence in luxurious accommodations at Lackland Air Force Base there. City Manager Tom Huebner said that the decision was taken after discussions with local state, military and National Security Council officials — on the grounds that the planned parade might spark violence that could bring harm to the U.S. hostages in Iran.

A Ku Klux Klan group had sought permission to stage counter-demonstrations if the Iranians were allowed to march.  
As the captivity of the U.S. hostages passed the one-month mark, there were these additional developments here:  
• Pentagon officials said that the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk had arrived in the Arabian Sea "in the general vicinity" of another force headed by the carrier Midway. The two groups are reported to be carrying more than 135 planes.  
• The Socialist Workers Party and the National Emergency Committee, in one action, and the American Civil Liberties Union, in a separate action, filed lawsuits seeking to halt the requirement that Iranian students in the United States must prove that they are attending school or face deportation.  
• Among the contentions of the suits were that the Justice Department order Nov. 13 violated the rights of Iranian students and the administrative procedures required by law. Of about 50,000 Iranian students in the United States, about 26,000 reported to immigration offices in the first two weeks of the program, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. About 3,500 of those reporting were found to be deportable, and the documents of 1,900 others were still under study, the agency said.



## 'A Rather Rare Level of Unhappiness'

## Western Europe Fears Strain in Ties to U.S. Over Iran

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP) — Washington's major European allies are increasingly worried that U.S. public perceptions that they are not doing enough to help the United States in the Iranian crisis will strain long-term bonds of trust in the West.

The Europeans have expressed what one administration official called "a rather rare level of unhappiness" over U.S. media reports and public comments that they say, imply the allies are more worried about their own economies and high level of oil imports than they are about Iran's holding of 50 American hostages.

U.S. officials, diplomats and European government officials surveyed by Washington Post correspondents in West Germany, France, Britain and Italy insist they are more than satisfied with performance of each other over the Iran situation. They note repeated public statements of support, diplomatic protests and also more private assistance by European embassies in Tehran.

While they sense a low-level clamor here for more dramatic action such as breaking diplomatic relations with Iran, several of the European officials said the United States has specifically requested that their governments maintain

ties and leave open every channel of communication with the Iranian government.

But the continuing crisis inevitably has put Western alliances and economic dependence on Middle East oil in competition.

One indication of the overlapping imperatives will come this weekend when members of the International Energy Agency meet in Paris to discuss reduced crude oil import targets set last summer.

Looking ahead to its own anticipated recession, and considering promises of cutbacks in consumption recently made by Treasury Secretary William Miller to Middle East oil-producing moderates, the United States wants to lower the targets even further, and has pro-

posed a monthly monitoring system to gauge compliance.

The issue, and European reluctance to impose binding import restrictions, long predate the Iranian crisis. The weekend discussions originally were scheduled to coincide with a Dec. 16 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"We won't be making the political solidarity argument" on Iran in Paris, one State Department official said, but he added that the strong impression is there U.S. officials agreed that the expected rejection of the U.S. proposals would be considered a rebuff of Washington's efforts to achieve a united Western front on the Iranian crisis.

For most of the Europeans, the

shutdown of oil supplies from Iran or severing of relations would have serious repercussions. Although West Germany's dependence is less now than in previous years, Iran is still its fifth largest crude supplier.

The Europeans and the State Department maintain they are doing everything feasible and possible to support the U.S. position in Iran. One phrase echoed repeatedly by Europeans and U.S. officials was that the allies are doing "everything the United States has asked."

Growing concern on both sides of the Atlantic over public attitudes led last week to State Department compilation and release of a list of public and diplomatic steps the allies have taken to protest the Iranian actions.

France, particularly wounded over criticism that its denunciation in Saturday's Security Council meeting was not as strong as some others, has released its own list of "Statements on the Situation in Iran" showing its outrage.

In addition, officials of all governments contacted note, without detail, that their embassies in Tehran have provided the United States with regular reports on developments in Iran.

Most of these services, which in some cases include plugging the United States into their own internal communications channels from Iran, have been kept quiet for fear of Iranian reaction.

In other cases, direct assistance has been given. As Pakistani mobs attacked the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad Nov. 22, the West German ambassador rushed to the scene and tried to stop the attackers.

And, despite fears for its own diplomats, the British Embassy in Islamabad quietly opened its doors to Americans escaping from the compound.

European ambassadors in Tehran where, as one diplomat noted, "everything you do is sticking your neck out" have repeatedly called at the Iranian Foreign Ministry to protest the holding of the hostages, and the Europeans give tight-lipped hints of direct mediation efforts.

So far, the Europeans see their own restraint as a reflection of U.S. moderation.

The allies feel, in particular, that the United States has a firm commitment to consult them before taking military action against Iran.

The United States agrees, to a point. "We treasure our allies and would not take executive action without consulting them," one official observed.

"Of course, the fact is we can't say what would happen in every circumstance," he said. "No nation can be tied to consultation in extreme moments of dire peril. But we understand their problem."

Italy purchases 13 percent of its oil imports from Iran. France and Britain fear the possibility of a general disruption of world trade and oil flows from the Middle East. West Germany has substantial amounts of Iranian money in its banks.

Japan perhaps has the most to lose from an oil cutoff. It imports all of its oil, with nearly 15 percent coming from Iran.

## Acting President Only Candidate In South Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 5 (AP) — Acting President Choi Kyu Hah was the only candidate for president when registration closed today, for practical purposes clinching victory in tomorrow's indirect election for a successor to the slain Park Chung Hee.

The 2,560-member electoral college, which will choose the next president without debate, is expected to vote unanimously for Mr. Choi, 60, a career diplomat who was premier under Park.

Despite opposition protests, Mr. Choi will serve as interim chief executive while the 1972 constitution that Park wrote to ensure his one-man rule is amended. He then will oversee presidential elections.

Opposition and dissident leaders, who vehemently oppose this system, demanded immediate constitutional changes followed by a presidential election in six or seven months. Their demands were ignored in the government-controlled press.

Mr. Choi has said that the next president should not serve out the remaining five years of Park's term but he has given no indication of how long constitutional reforms will take and when a contested presidential election might be held.

## Nicaragua Says Cabinet Resigns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 5 (UPI) — The entire Cabinet of Nicaragua's revolutionary government resigned yesterday to allow the nation's five-member ruling junta to "act freely," officials said.

A two-paragraph communique from the secretary-general of the National Reconstruction Junta, Emilio Baltodano, said that "all Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers, directors and deputy directors, in accordance with the healthy custom of organized states, have presented their resignation to the junta."

Three Cabinet members were out of Nicaragua when the communique, signed by Mr. Baltodano, was issued. Minister of Culture Carlos Tunnerman was in Paris seeking aid.



INTERVIEW WITH SHAH — In the only photograph allowed during their meeting Nov. 22 in New York, Barbara Walters of ABC News interviews the deposed Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The photograph was taken by an aide to the Shah with Miss Walters' Polaroid camera and sent later to the network, which released it this week.

## Iranian Militants Reject UN Call to Free Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

state when you have captured them on their own territory because, by international law, they can only be expelled."

Mr. Bani-Sadr had planned to argue Iran's cause before the Security Council but was abruptly replaced by foreign minister last week by Mr. Ghotbzadeh.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, who said yesterday that the hostages would stand trial on espionage charges, met today with Ayatollah Khomeini to draft an official Iranian response to the UN resolution.

There was a puzzling series of commentaries today on Iran's government radio, which Mr. Ghotbzadeh supervises along with the nation's television network. A commentary this morning called the UN resolution unacceptable, but another this afternoon said that the resolution could lead to further negotiations.

The afternoon broadcast said that while the resolution "does not in any way condemn Iran... it indirectly warns the U.S. against military threats which may endanger Iran's political independence."

Dollar Gains  
Largely because of the second commentary, the U.S. dollar gained against major currencies on international money markets. But gold finished higher as well after unfounded reports spread that the U.S. hostages had been killed.

Hundreds of Iranians demonstrated again today at the U.S. Embassy here, waving placards with messages including "guns and warships do not scare us."

Pentagon officials said that six U.S. warships led by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk had arrived in the Arabian Sea, joining another such force headed by the carrier Midway. This put more than 135 planes within reach of the entrance to the Gulf and of the oil tankers moving to and from Iran.

Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar of Iran told the Iranian news agency that worldwide oil production must be cut substantially and that the reserves of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "belong to future generations and we do not wish to extract this oil cheaply now."

In London, it was reported that one of the U.S. hostages in Tehran had said in an interview that "nothing has been done for our release" and that the only way to solve the crisis was for the United States to return the Shah.

The hostage, identified as William Galego, a Marine guard at the embassy, was quoted as saying that

## Europe Assembly Seen Certain to Bar EEC Budget

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (Reuters) — The European Parliament is almost certain to force a confrontation with Common Market governments next week by rejecting the 1980 community budget, members of the Budget Committee said today.

Dutch Socialist Pieter Dankert said at a news conference the committee had drafted a resolution rejecting the budget, and added, "I am sure that we will have our majority."

The votes of 206 of the assembly's 410 members are needed to reject the budget, an ultimate sanction that the Parliament has never used.

The committee said last week it could not recommend adoption of the 1980 budget because ministers of the nine European Economic Community members had rejected proposals by the Parliament to control farm spending and increase funds for social, regional and energy policies by more than \$2 billion.

If the budget is rejected, spending will be frozen at this year's levels and Parliament will ask the EEC Commission to start the whole budgetary procedure again.

Mr. Dankert said the Parliament would also be asked to reject a supplementary budget for this year needed to cover increased farm spending unless the Commission explained why subsidies for milk powder exports had been higher than seemed necessary.

## Fire Kills 5 in England

DUSTON, England, Dec. 5 (Reuters) — Five elderly women patients died early today when a fire swept through a mental hospital in this town in central England.

his physical and mental condition was "as good as expected." His comments were taped Monday for Britain's Thames Television.

A Thames Television spokesman said: "We never saw the hostages so we are unable to say whether or not the interview was spontaneous or rehearsed. But we have no reason to believe it was other than spontaneous."

The spokesman said that armed guards at the embassy had been persuaded to take a list of questions to the hostages and to record their answers.

PLO Said to Plan Trial for Envoy Who Got Award

KUWAIT, Dec. 5 (Reuters) — A Kuwaiti newspaper yesterday quoted Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf as saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization had summoned its representative in Europe, Issam Sartawi, for trial in Beirut.

Al-Wattan quoted Mr. Khalaf as saying that Mr. Sartawi would be tried by the PLO for having agreed to share an Austrian human rights prize with the Israeli leftist politician Arie Eliav. The prize was awarded in October by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for the role played by the two men in seeking Arab-Israeli understanding.

Mr. Sartawi was told by the PLO to turn down the award but he refused to do so and resigned from the Palestine National Council. Mr. Khalaf is second in command to PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Non-OPEC Energy Potential Explored

(Continued from Page 1)

qualify for 50-year, interest-free, "soft" loans, although a 1-percent management fee is charged; others countries play the going interest rate on World Bank loans, currently set at 8.4 percent over ten years.

This new financial commitment to exploration is what drove Exxon up the wall," said a U.S. oil executive adding, "it also is the catalyst that will attract others."

Indeed, other newcomers are already swinging behind the World Bank scheme, including the newly formed International Energy Development Corp.

Its purpose is similar to the World Bank's, but "we hope to provide a key link — the bringing together of governments, companies and the World Bank, in effect the brokers, the organizers," said Francisco Parra, former OPEC secretary general, who is resigning as manager.

Each of our shareholders keenly interested in this venture, and may become directly involved," Mr. Strong said. "There is an enormous appetite for oil among industrialists. We have lots of competition."

Russia Begins Pulling Forces Out of E. Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles able to reach the Soviet Union and designed to counter new Soviet arms already in place.

The start of the troop withdrawal here comes just one week before NATO is expected officially to approve that decision.

Pressure on Bonn  
Troop movements and other gestures, both conciliatory and threatening, are undoubtedly part of a long-term Kremlin campaign to keep the pressure on West Germany, which is perhaps the most vital member of the NATO alliance in conventional military terms.

In the Communist half of Berlin today, foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries also convened a meeting headed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The West German government tonight was anxiously awaiting statements from that meeting as the possible signal of how serious the pressures will be.

In Wittenberg, the Russian officer in charge of the departing troops gave the most restrained speech in contrast to those of East German military officials and local Communist Party officials.

Maj. V. M. Anichkin told the few thousand townspeople and school children gathered at the small train station that while his troops stand shoulder to shoulder with the East German Army to protect the fruits of Socialist labor, the Russians and their allies also are striving for an end to the arms race.

The local East German military commander, a Col. Prinz, warned the gathering, however, about the "inhuman objectives of aggressive,

## But Little Effect Seen

## Iran Bars Dollars in Trade; OPEC Studies Pricing Shift

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP) — Iran's central bank has issued instructions to all of its domestic banks not to trade in dollars, which would include refusing to accept payment for oil in dollars, a bank spokesman said yesterday.

A U.S. government source said, however, that "there is still a lot of confusion and a lot of inconsistency in practice over there. We have indications they are still accepting dollars for some purposes, including payment for oil, but they certainly are trying to convince people they are not."

In a separate development, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said that the five-country strategy committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is discussing again whether to set oil prices in terms of a basket of currencies instead of the dollar.

While both the Iranian action and the possible OPEC action involve a rejection of the dollar, they are different in nature. Iran apparently will continue to price its oil in dollars but accept payment only in other currencies. While OPEC would price oil in terms of a basket or group of currencies, while still accepting dollars for payment.

Most experts believe that neither step would seriously damage the dollar unless, in the OPEC case, the change also signaled a shift in the way that countries with surplus oil money planned to invest it.

The only effect of the Iranian change — other than a psychological one on exchange markets — likely to be a one-time drop of about \$100 million in the need for dollars to finance international transactions, analysts said. That is small change in relation to the billions of dollars of such daily transactions worldwide.

Reports from Iran indicate that some companies buying oil there have been paying for it with West German marks, or with a combination of marks and French francs.

At a meeting of the OPEC strategy committee this week in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Yamani said that the question of setting oil prices in terms of a basket of currencies was under discussion, but that it was "not new to OPEC. OPEC used dollars at various times in the past. Before the dollar it used gold, then dollars again, then a basket of currencies, then back to the dollar."

Sheikh Yamani said that such a switch might be part of the long-range strategy that the committee would propose, or that OPEC might decide to switch before the plan is completed. Either way, the switch would not be related to the actual price of oil, but more to the "protecting of OPEC member countries from currency fluctuations," he said.

Iran Criticizes Saudis  
TEHRAN, Dec. 5 (AP) — Akbar Moinefar, the Iranian oil minister, criticized Saudi Arabia today for rejecting a proposal that oil-producing states support his confrontation with the United States.

"It is astonishing that Ali Zaki Yamani can claim that there is no connection between political and economic," Mr. Moinefar said, referring to a statement that Mr. Yamani made at a meeting of oil producers in Kuwait yesterday after Libya and Syria intervened in resolution supporting Iran.

Mr. Moinefar said at Tehran, do that the Saudis "should say us in our clash with imperialism... We Moslems can help each other." He said "In our view there is no common matter divorced from politics."

Yesterday, Mr. Moinefar said Iran was annoyed at Saudi Arabia's decision to increase its oil production after Iran reduced its own output.

During the periods when OPEC was using some other method of pricing it still accepted dollars for actual payment. The Saudis, among others, have told U.S. officials that there is no alternative to payment in dollars, even if OPEC wanted to use another payment method.

If that is the case, the damage in the dollar from a switch to a basket of currencies would be largely psychological.

The more important question, analysts said, is whether the countries that have oil surpluses choose to invest their money in dollar-denominated assets — such as deposits in U.S. banks — or in those denominated in some other currency, such as West German marks. Choosing currency other than the dollar for this purpose would put continuing pressure on the U.S. currency in a foreign exchange market.

Meanwhile, Energy Minister Soebroto of Indonesia said in Jakarta that he expects OPEC to increase oil prices later this month to compensate oil exporters for the decline in the dollar and the higher cost of goods bought from industrial nations.

But he said that the increase likely would be "gradual and systematic," rather than a single, sizable jump as advocated by some OPEC members. OPEC ministers will meet in Caracas on Dec. 16 to consider prices for next year.

Mr. Soebroto said that some members want to retain current prices some want "big jump," and some, including Indonesia, want a gradual increase "so that the economy has time to adjust."



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## Ullman Wants Review of Overseas Taxes

Speaking to the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group, Rep. Ullman said that only through his proposal for a form of national sales tax, known as the value-added tax, could the government scale back other taxes and encourage needed business investment.

The value-added tax, already by European countries, imposes a tax on a product at each level of production, where value is added.

Rep. Ullman said that the tax would permit a 50-percent rollback in individual income taxes, a \$50-billion cut in Social Security taxes and a \$30 billion in corporate tax reductions to spur capital investment.

### Swiss Cabinet Election

BERN, Dec. 5 (AP) — Former federal price controller Leon Schlumpf was elected today to succeed retiring Defense Minister Ru-

the seven-member Federal Council. Finance Minister Georges Andre Chevallaz was elected Swiss president for next year. The post of president rotates each year among the seven ministers.

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## Enough of Guilt . . .

The Iranian questions are becoming tangled again. Edward Kennedy thinks Americans owe nothing to a venal shah and would do well to keep denouncing him. Henry Kissinger thinks the country is being pushed around by radicals because it failed to save the shah or give him asylum. Jimmy Carter thinks it useful to show he is eager to dump the shah, and then wonders why other countries won't have him.

These are all interesting issues bearing on the U.S. position in Iran and the world. But when Iran holds 50 Americans, they are secondary. President Carter has chosen a sound and popular course: to pay no ransom for the hostages and to do nothing precipitate that might bring them harm. Hard as it may be in a campaign, that course ought to be held.

So long as the hostages sit bound in Tehran, they should be the focus of U.S. concern. No matter what the grievance, or pretext, a nation that kidnaps diplomats threatens the very process of diplomacy that guards the peace. Having decided, for reasons of state, law and decency, not to surrender the shah, Americans should not now be searching for other ransom.

Whether it was wise to support Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi for 25 years, or to abandon him 11 months ago, or to admit him for medical treatment in recent weeks are questions that can be deferred to another time. In the context of the moment, to answer them with conspicuous displays of U.S. remorse or reprimand is merely to pay propaganda ransom to the kidnappers,

impeding the effort to rescue the hostages and distracting from the crime against them. To those who nonetheless insist on wallowing in guilt, or on second-guessing five administrations, we extend just one other plea: Don't throw history, as well as caution, to the winds.

The United States nourished the shah during the cold war competition for client states all around the Soviet Union. It might have aligned itself instead with Iranian socialists like Mossadegh and Bazargan. But socialists were not then trusted as democrats, nor as people who sympathized with Western strategic and commercial interests. By 1973, in any case, the shah had turned from client to patron. He raised the price of oil faster than anyone, but sold it without strings, and made compensating purchases of arms and technology. The repression and corruption of his regime became embarrassing to many Americans, but their influence in Iran had largely vanished. At his command, they ceased even to meet with his political foes.

Still, when he was shown a year ago to have alienated virtually all Iranians, the United States counseled the shah against a last-ditch civil war. Later, to appease his successors, it refused him asylum and sold them military equipment and emergency gasoline. Whatever the U.S. mistakes in recent decades, they do not include obstruction of the rising against the shah. Iran is free to choose cordial relations or no relations. The United States gave it no provocation to acts of war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Too Much Guardian

The powers given by the new Iranian constitution to the nation's leader are nothing short of astonishing. Assuming that Ayatollah Khomeini is declared Faghi (trustee or guardian) of the Islamic Republic, he will be empowered to declare war, dismiss an elected president, appoint jurists who may veto the laws of an elected parliament, and more. The constitution is evidently a far less democratic document than many Iranians had in mind. Indeed, it became more theocratic and authoritarian as it was being written, and it could bend again under unforeseeable political winds. But what must fascinate readers of constitutions is the historical resonance of this Faghi — that, and the faith needed to believe that such an institution could possibly function from generation to generation.

Conceptually, the new Faghi is as much a Greek philosopher-king as a figure out of Islam. In the centuries after Mohammed, some Moslem thinkers, especially Shiites, were deeply influenced by the neo-Platonists, who believed that some few people knew a great deal more than others and should, therefore, rule with sweeping powers.

But there are other precursors as well. Most obvious is ancient Persia's shah-an-shah, who held the empire together with a claim to absolute power since nothing else seemed to work. The shah often justified that

power through Zoroastrian or Manichaean religious doctrines that identified him with Good in an eternal struggle against Evil. Finally, there are certain Islamic inspirations. The most important comes from Shiite theory. Iran's new guardian will rule in the stead of the 12th and last Imam — a person bearing the Light of the Prophet — who is said to have disappeared as a boy in 873 A.D. from the fateful city of Samarra. He is the so-called "hidden" Imam who will return as the Mahdi, the messianic "guided one." Until then, says the constitution, men like the Imam Khomeini (or his "deputies") are to hold tremendous power.

Fantastic as such a leader may seem, his emergence owes something to the hope of many Moslems that Islam might produce a new type of government, something better than democracy or socialism. But Iran's mullah-laden Council of Experts channeled that hope toward authoritarianism when it wrote the new constitution.

When one thinks how dangerous absolute rulers have been in the past, and how unfit for their responsibilities, one can only sympathize with Iranians who fear the new charter. And one can only expect the opposition to such a figure to increase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Ending the Taiwan Treaty

For those who have been seeking an authoritative statement of the president's power to terminate treaties with other nations, the decision of the Court of Appeals here last Friday didn't help much. The court did reject the contention that President Carter exceeded his authority by unilaterally terminating the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan. But it did so in a way that leaves most of the questions about presidential power unanswered.

Four of the seven judges relied heavily on the peculiar circumstances surrounding this particular treaty. The four held that it would terminate on Jan. 1, solely because the president gave Taiwan the required year's notice last December. One judge said the president's action would not legally terminate the treaty unless both houses of Congress concurred in it. Two other judges refused to consider the question at all; they thought the members of Congress who took the question to court had no standing to be heard.

Perhaps it is just as well that the judges were so divided and that the decision was limited to this treaty. The Constitution is si-

lent on how treaties are to be terminated, and there is no single termination procedure that is without flaw. Giving the president absolute power to terminate all of them has obvious dangers. But giving one-third-plus-one of the Senate power to veto a presidential decision could lock the nation into an antiquated foreign policy no longer acceptable to either a president or a majority of the country. And giving the House a formal and required vote in the termination process would increase its role in foreign affairs beyond that assigned to it by the Constitution.

Each of those options for termination has been used in the past and, by dealing with the Taiwan question in its narrowest form, the Court of Appeals has left each of them open for the future. If those who are demanding a judicial resolution of the matter win a hearing from the Supreme Court, it seems likely that the result will not change much. Flexibility, rather than a clear procedure, has its advantages in judicial as well as foreign policy decision-making.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion.

#### A Far-Reaching Decision

The NATO decision on production of new strategic weapons and their stationing in Europe will have far-reaching consequences, not only on the defense policies of the Alliance but on the future political existence of a free Europe itself.

In the nuclear age, deterrence is para-

mount, for an atomic attack cannot be held and thrown back by force — it must be prevented in advance.

So if one side loses its strategic counterweight, it will be forced to bow to the will of the stronger party. Today, defense policy has become a direct trial of political strength.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 6, 1904

WASHINGTON — In pursuance of its policy to be the constable of the Caribbean Sea, the United States will shortly turn its attention to Santo Domingo. The government deems it necessary for the proper protection of U.S. interests that the United States shall act as the trustee of the republic until such time as it shows the capacity to manage its own affairs. It has no intention of annexing or extending its protectorate over Santo Domingo, but it is highly probable that it will find it necessary to take temporary charge of its affairs, reorganize its government, and rehabilitate its finances, precisely as it did in Cuba.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 6, 1929

LONDON — A radio photo sent by New York Police Dept. to Scotland Yard led to the appearance of Christian Westergaard in a London police court today on a provisional extradition warrant. He was said to have been a clerk in the foreign exchange department of a New York bank, and was accused of embezzling \$60,000. After his disappearance from New York he was believed to be making for this country, and his picture and description were sent by radio. Yesterday he was arrested at Harwich as he stepped from a Continental boat. This is the first time a transatlantic telephoto has resulted in an arrest.



'Pay No Attention to the Empty Thrones, Iman.'

## Khomeini and the Koran

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In an effort to liberate the hostages in Iran, President Carter has mobilized with the utmost care every temporal and political force in the world — from the United Nations and the World Court to the Kremlin, which is quite a distance. What is odd is that Carter, a deeply religious man, has not yet mobilized the spiritual leaders of the world to appeal to the Ayatollah Khomeini in the name of Islam and the principles of the Koran.

The command of this sacred book of Islam, in whose name the ayatollah presumes to speak, is as clear as the commandment: "Respect your guests, even if they are pagans." It says, "The ayatollah opens and closes every public statement he makes with another reference to the Koran: 'In the name of God, the most compassionate and the most merciful.' This, of course, is precisely what the Iranian crisis means: compassion and mercy for the hostages. But the ayatollah has forgotten the good book.

It may be that on this ground of religious principle, rather than on political or military pressure, or a combination of the two, some kind of resolution of this dangerous dilemma in Tehran may be resolved.

### Not in Command?

I have reason for believing, on the testimony of responsible Iranians in this country who have been in personal touch with the most intimate advisers to the ayatollah in the last few days, that he is not wholly in command of the students surrounding the U.S. Embassy, and in opposition to the Carter administration's view, is looking for a compromise and a way out. It could be that the religious leaders of the world might have a role to play here that would be helpful, and maybe even decisive.

The pope of Rome tried it and was rebuffed. His messenger was asked by the ayatollah why the pope was so concerned about the problem in Tehran now when Rome was so indifferent to the violations of human rights in the days of the shah.

But even so, personal messages by the religious leaders of the world — not as an organized common appeal, but as a cry from the heart for a settlement by individual leaders of the various churches of the world, might make some difference.

Carter's appeal for help from the political leaders of the secular world hasn't really worked. Mexico is a case in point. President Lopez Portillo of Mexico originally gave the shah of Iran a big bear hug and told him "Mexico is your home."

### Bitterness

In fact, Lopez Portillo assured Carter one morning recently that he would take the shah back into the elegant and secure villa he occupied before he came to New York for medical treatment. But after a few hours, and under the pressure of his foreign minister, Lopez Portillo withdrew his invitation, and suggested that Washington find some refuge for the shah somewhere else.

As a result, there is some bitterness in Washington here now about Lopez Portillo's switch, and some confusion about what to do with the shah now that he is isolated in an Air Force base in Texas. The Iranians are even more mystified and suspicious about this sudden flight of the shah from the New York hospital to an air base in Texas, and even some gloomy suspicions that Washington is still planning to use

its air power, after a prudent delay, to get the shah back on the throne in Tehran! It's a goofy theory, but in the madness of the Iranian capital, apparently many people there still believe it.

Carter has had a difficult personal and moral dilemma about all this. He once said: "I have never detected or experienced any conflict between God's will and my political duty. It is obvious that when I violate one, at the same time I violate the other."

Well, he has such a conflict now between God and the shah. His religious conviction, like those of the Koran, suggest compassion and mercy, but his political ambitions, at the start of a hard campaign for re-election, suggests that he get the shah out of the United States as soon as possible, and make clear to the ayatollah that he is not trying to save the shah's throne, but merely, as part of his religious conviction, trying to save the shah's life.

### Obligation

Without any help or prodding from the White House, the religious leaders of the world have a chance, even an obligation, or so it seems here, to try to resolve this dilemma. They are clearly affronted by the imprisonment of innocent people, and the threat to orderly diplomatic procedure in the world, but even more so, by the violation of all the principles of all religions in all parts of the world.

Accordingly, it would probably do no harm if all the leaders of the various faiths gave witness, each in his own way in his own words, to their hopes and prayers for a peaceful settlement of this tragedy.

The ayatollah is not responding to the politics of power, but he might still respond to the claims of faith. Carter has been denouncing him in secular terms, and with good reason, but he may have forgotten in the struggle the simplest thing of all, which is to call upon his own religious convictions in a personal communication to the ayatollah, and get the religious leaders of the world to make their own appeals for the release of the innocent hostages.

### Beyond the Reach

It may be that the ayatollah is beyond the reach of the principles he claims to serve, but it is at least worth a try. Carter's dilemma has been stated better by the preachers he admired than by the politicians he opposes.

He is in danger now of settling the struggle in the Middle East by building up more arms, even if he gets the hostages back home. No doubt we will get more hostages out of Tehran, wounded in their minds, but it will break our hearts if the only result is more arms for the more votes. Herbert Butterfield, the Cambridge philosopher, once defined the problem Carter will face when he gets out of this Iranian tragedy:

"The problem of armaments is a bigger one than is generally realized, and we cannot begin to put the initial check upon the evil — we cannot begin to insert the first wedge — unless we make a signal call upon every human feeling we possess. We wait perhaps, for some Abraham Lincoln who will make the mightiest kind of liberating decision."

"Here is a spacious and comprehensive human issue, at what may well be one of the epic stages in the world's history. It is a matter not to be settled in routine consultations between governments and their military experts who are always bent

on going further and further in whatever direction they have already been moving. At such a crisis in the world's history, even those of us who over had any superstitious belief in human rectitude will have some heart-throb to communicate — so that, across all the Iron Curtains of the world deep may call unto deep."

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## Sustaining the Steel Industry

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The need to reindustrialize the United States finds overwhelming support in the big shutdowns announced by U.S. Steel the other day. For steel is a basic business — a business the United States cannot abandon without changing the internal tone of the country and adversely affecting national security.

Revolving the steel industry, however, involves big changes in the tax system. To be effective, those changes need to be set in the context of a comprehensive industrial policy.

By itself, the news from Big Steel is bad enough. The company will close 16 plants and drop 13,000 workers by 1981. The closings will be particularly hard on towns with large minority populations that are already in bad straits — for example, Youngstown, Ohio.

### On Grand Scale

In moving to close down plants, U.S. Steel is only following a well-worn path. Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin have already shut down major installations on a grand scale. Efficient producers of specialty steel such as Armco and Inland are diversifying into other fields.

Total steel production in the United States has been nearly level for a couple of decades. Foreign competitors — notably the Japanese and the West Germans — are beating U.S. firms in sales here and abroad. If the trends continue, the steel industry in the United States will liquidate itself.

### Letters

#### View From Unicef

Williams Borders' otherwise excellent article on Oxfam (IHT, Nov. 24) states that in Kampuchea it "has been effective while other agencies hesitated" and brought in food "while the UN Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross were still arguing with Phnom Penh." Permit me to clarify the record.

Far from hesitating, Unicef and the ICRC were the first international agencies to aid Phnom Penh. At the government's invitation, a joint mission worked calls for \$250 million worth of food and supplies in the coming year. To date, our deliveries total more than 20,000 tons and commitments of about \$30 million. These will rise by more than 30,000 tons and \$34 million in December.

No agency or group has approached this record. Mr. Borders implies that insistence upon helping sick and starving civilians in areas beyond Phnom Penh's control has hampered our efforts.

In fact the Unicef-ICRC food program and assistance plan was being discussed in Phnom Penh. Be-

side the statutes that prohibit political discrimination by our organizations, aid to these civilians is simply justified on humanitarian grounds. Children have no politics and neither do we.

DONALD ALLAN, Unicef, Geneva.

WASHINGTON — Leaving aside Sen. Edward Kennedy's egregious timing, the tone of his attack on the deposed shah was all too characteristic. But wait: Do not leave his timing aside. Timing isn't everything in politics, but it is a lot, and this was not the time for Kennedy to adopt Khomeini's tone. Iran's tactic is to change the shah rather than the hostages. Kennedy's outburst lends bogus legitimacy to Iran's agenda. It also must strengthen Iran's conviction — not an utterly unreasonable one — that time on their side because it is only a matter of time before the appearance of a new government in Iran.

Although Kennedy's timing could not have been worse, it was only a matter of time before he said something of the sort. He has an unconquerable urge toward excess of a particular coloration. Here, for example, is a Kennedy contribution to the debate about decontrol of oil prices: "Is it fair to ask poor elderly citizens in northeast Washington to shift to cashflow so they can afford to pay their heating bills?" One bit of excess begets another, and another, and another, and in the fullness of time you come to Kennedy saying that the shah "ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind."

### Attack

The December issue of Commentary contains an analysis by Joshua Muravchik of Kennedy's foreign policy record. Muravchik is a University Fellow at Georgetown University, and former executive director of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, an organization of Democrats that exists to protect the FDR-Truman-JFK foreign policy tradition against the McGovern-Carter-Edward Kennedy attack upon that tradition. Kennedy's voting record is depressing, but more so than that, the samples Muravchik supplies of Kennedy rhetoric.

In 1976, in the heat of a debate with Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford brought down upon himself ridicule by saying, "There is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe."

In 1968, speaking not extemporaneously but in cold print, in a book, Kennedy declared that, "Today, with the exception of East Germany, Russia has no more satellites." The roar of Soviet tanks entering Prague that year probably distracted people from Kennedy's analysis. What, precisely, was Kennedy saying when he said, "Vietnam is the most painful lesson we have ever learned about the aspirations of other peoples"? Or when, again,

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speaking about Indochina, he said, "We are being challenged to new concepts of national independence." He was saying very precisely, but he was saying, mushily, that Americans be more tolerant, understanding, accepting of "well-meaning aspirations" of "the people of Indochina as interpreted by Hanoi." The concept of "independence" joyed by Laos? The concept of nationalism now on display in Cambodia?

But Kennedy's reservoir of amice, understanding and runs dry when dealing with regimes friendly to the United States. Consider some of Kennedy on Chile: "The junta has violated the moral standards of law of the civilization." Kennedy on the Soviet Union: "The pace of change will be slow, with very real limits to the extent to which the Soviet Union will adapt in ways that our liking — just as our own will rarely (if ever) meet Soviet desires for American society."

By golly, I think I've got "detainees" is someone put in an "experiment." Kennedy seems eager to get to lead flight from which, although friendly, lovely, and to lead toward "respect" for "people like Cuba's. The way thinking, there will be more experiments" to respect fewer friendly nations had to flee.

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new plants built along with access to the sea and a benefiting from reduced costs. A large part of the industry, especially that located Mahoning Valley, is made of old-fashioned plants built a source of coal.

Then there is the environmental factor. The standards for air and water seem not to fit in many of the recent plants. But undoubtedly the make large investments in environmental equipment is a fact management to scrub plant more rigorously and back from building new plants.

The remedy, in this case, has to center around investment in new plant and even in older plants. Even if they were desirable selves, which they are not, measures and a suspension of environmental rules could not trick. The only good spin environmentalism arises from its off.

But the Congress will a should not, give steel a taxless unless assured of profits in other matters. When have to be held to a figure not spur inflation. At least the benefits ought to go to workers for other, more growing industries. New needs should be directed to regions which serve the nation, respecting laws on pollution and water, and controlling population.

Decisions about wages, retraining and plant location, ever, cannot be made in blue. Somebody has to decisions about which industries winners and which are losers and which in need of aid. Though nobody likes to pay amounts to a comprehensive — a long-term strategy for industrialization of the United States.

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman  
John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairmen  
Katharine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Publisher  
Lee W. Hoesner  
Editor  
Mort Rosenblatt  
Managing Editor  
William R. Holden  
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112  
179111, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex  
Tel. 742-1242, Telex: 61346 Herald, Paris Cable: Herald, Paris  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$235 yearly  
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101  
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Commissariat Paritaire No 34 211



Obituary

Painter Sonia Delaunay, Pioneer of Abstract Art

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI) — Painter Sonia Delaunay, 94, one of the pioneers of abstract art and a leading figure of the Paris art world, died today at her home here.

The Russian-born French artist, who shocked the world before World War I with her experiments in abstract art, was born in Odessa in 1885. She studied in St. Petersburg, Leningrad, and Karlsruhe, Germany, before coming to Paris in 1905, where she studied with Paul Gauguin and Van Gogh.

Her first exhibition was at the Salon of her first husband, Walter, in 1907. The marriage lasted only a year, and in 1910 she married the painter Robert Delaunay, their careers developing in parallel.

Robert Delaunay initiated the style of dynamic nonrepresentation of light and color given the name orphism. He died in 1941.

Mrs. Delaunay soon developed a conception based on the experiments of orphism and cubism.

Berlin Exhibitions

In 1913, at the Berlin Fall Salon, she exhibited pictures, bookbindings and fabrics, including illustrations for a book by poet Blaise Cendrars. A stay in Spain and Portugal (1915-20) inspired a series of large, brilliant works, including "Market at Minko," and a series of abstract watercolors based on local folk dances.

Perhaps her first abstract creation was a blanket she made in 1911 for her son. It consisted of bits of cloth in an abstract design and now hangs in the Paris Museum of Modern Art.

That blanket led to her long interest in fabrics and decoration. Her work revolutionized textile design and exercised great influence on decoration everywhere, including the theater and films. In 1917, she designed the decor and costumes for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

At the Paris International Exhibition of 1937, in collaboration with her husband, she showed two huge compositions that displayed her power and originality.

Retrospective

In 1977, the Paris gallery Artco offered a retrospective exhibition of works illustrating her impact on the fashion world, focusing both on her paintings and textiles, including shawls, scarves, fabric panels and even a tablecloth.

Jacques Damase, a writer and longtime friend of Mrs. Delaunay, said: "She invented abstract fabrics, thus bringing abstract art to the street. But her interest in fashion went even further. She had her own fashion house, dressing the wives of the Bauhaus painters. She created bathing suits, sweaters, embroidered coats and furs."

"She was also prophetic. In a lecture she gave at Sorbonne in 1925, she predicted that ready-to-wear would replace couture."

Her husband's tapestries, now in Chicago, are constantly on tour and many of her fabrics are permanent on view at the silk museum in Lyons. She is also represented at the Tate Gallery in London and the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

In 1972, she published the "Sonia Delaunay Alphabet," a book intended for children that employed her illustrations of the letters of the alphabet linked to nursery rhymes.



Sonia Delaunay in 1968.

Atomic Energy Conference Votes to Bar South Africa

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5 (UPI) — South Africa was barred today from participation in the current general conference of the UN International Atomic Energy Agency as 49 non-aligned, Eastern bloc and developing countries outvoted 24 Western and industrialized nations, including the United States.

The decision concluded the opening credentials drama that has become almost obligatory at UN and international conferences. However, the vote marked the first time that South Africa, or any other state had been barred from the annual meeting of the 22-year-old organization. Two years ago South Africa — the only sub-Saharan country with advanced nuclear facilities — was unseated from the board of governors of the agency.

The resolution to bar South Africa was introduced by Nigeria, a country that for some years has led diplomatic and economic reprisals against the government in Pretoria for its racial policies. In this forum the Nigerians claimed that South Africa should be barred because Pretoria has denied political rights to the non-white majority and therefore did not truly represent the people of the country. The resolution stopped short of asking for expulsion or suspension and limited the ban to participation in the current meeting.

Before the roll was called on the vote, Dr. Sivard Eklund, the director general of the Vienna-based international body, cautioned the delegates that South Africa appeared ready to sign the nonproliferation treaty administered and promoted by the international agency. Once this was achieved, said Mr. Eklund, South Africa's nuclear enrichment plants "will come under international safeguards."

Implicit in the director's comments was a clear warning that once South Africa was expelled, even temporarily, the likelihood of its endorsing the treaty could become more remote.

This concern was echoed by representatives of the more industrialized, non-Communist states who sought to defeat the resolution. Gerard Smith, the disarmament expert who is heading the U.S. delegation, declared that banning South African participation here "would undermine nonproliferation efforts."

Like others who spoke in opposition to the Nigerian resolution, Mr. Smith expressed the contempt of his government for South Africa's racial policies, but insisted that punitive measures on political grounds were inappropriate to this forum.

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Be Cremated

PRAGUE, Dec. 5 (UPI) — Czech authorities have refused to allow a funeral for Charter 77 signer Thodor Kriegl and his family decided to cremate him and his ashes instead, Czech authorities said here today.

Thodor Kriegl, who was a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the National Front, opposed the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, died Monday at the age of 71.

His family was informed yesterday by the authorities responsible for cremating the funeral that the crematorium would be Thursday at 7 a.m., and the cremation would make the funeral a demonstration of sympathy in the city, they added.

Cambodians Since Ban

MARK MOON, Thailand, Bangkok (AP) — At least a dozen Cambodians have died since the Thai government cut off water and supplies to this encampment near the border four days ago, and authorities said there were indications the refugees would concede and move farther into Thailand.

Thai Cambodian leaders told reporters who visited the area today that at least three people have died since the ban on aid began. There were no doctors to attend.

Thais hoped earlier to evacuate an estimated 200,000 Cambodians from a new camp but were met by opposition from the armed Cambodian leaders who belong to the "Khmer" movement.

Getty to Pay \$25 Million Fund to Help the Poor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI) — Getty Oil Co. agreed yesterday to donate \$25 million to a new fund for corporate contributions to help heating oil expenses of the poor. The move was a precedent-setting settlement of government complaints about energy overcharges.

The Department of Energy, which drafted the novel settlement, predicted that the amounts in the federally directed fund could increase sharply as settlements are reached with other oil companies.

The new fund is in addition to \$3 billion in government money to be given to the poor to pay bills this winter. That program was authorized in legislation signed by President Carter.

The Department of Energy's special office, headed by Paul H. Johnson, has levied complaints nearly all the 35 largest U.S. oil companies, alleging that at various times since the Arab oil embargo in 1973-1974, customers have been charged by more than \$7 a barrel.

statement, "provide relief to economically disadvantaged people."

The exact details of the fund have yet to be settled.

In addition, Getty would be disallowed \$50 million worth of so-called unrecovered costs, \$35 million for gasoline and \$15 million for propane. Such costs are bookkeeping devices that are allowed to build up to a point when prices may be raised on petroleum products in line with those costs of production and refining that could not previously be passed on to consumers under federal regulations.

A statement issued by Getty in Los Angeles commented that "the settlement was made by Getty to resolve its outstanding disputes with the Department of Energy and to avoid protracted litigation and any further disruption of its normal energy producing priorities."

The agreement with the agency, formally called a consent order, has no finding that Getty has violated any regulation or overcharged any customers.

"All the disputes involved Department of Energy rules and regulations which are subject to differing interpretations," the Getty statement added.

The new fund is not unprecedented. There are others from which social benefits are paid as a result of corporate contributions. But yesterday's action is believed to be the first time such a fund was created from an energy issue.

Vatican Radio Sharply Attacks Leading Theological Dissidents

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Vatican radio yesterday all but described as heretical three leading theologians — Swiss-born Hans Kung and Edward Schillebeeckx and Edward Schoonenberg, both of the Netherlands.

The radio said the three theologians in their books questioned the main pillar of Roman Catholic doctrine, that Jesus is man and God at the same time.

It was the strongest Vatican attack, identifying theologians by name, since the election of Pope John Paul II. Some sources said the broadcast had been approved by the pontiff or his closest aides.

Rev. Schillebeeckx, a leading theological adviser to the Dutch bishops, is due to face trial later this month at the Vatican for his books about Jesus Christ. The Dominican friar, however, has said he might refuse to come here, as requested, unless the Vatican reveals which theologians are to question him.

Observers said the Vatican broadcast probably meant that also Rev. Schoonenberg and Rev. Kung will be summoned here for doctrinal scrutiny.

The radio's criticism came during an interview with a leading Jesuit theologian, Jean Calot, who compared the teachings of three theologians to Arianism, the heresy started by Arius, a priest, in the 4th century, and which spread throughout the Christian world.

The radio said that current church teaching on the nature of Jesus is being challenged by Roman Catholic theologians in a way unseen since the Council of Chalcedon 15 centuries ago established that Jesus is "true God and true man."

DEATH NOTICE

The Countess Philippine de La Fayette deeply regrets to announce the death on November 25th of her husband, COUNT PHILIPPE DE LA FAYETTE. The funeral service will be held at the Grand-Callon Church, on Monday, Dec. 3rd, at 10:30 a.m.

Chief to Retire in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5 (AP) — Alberto Viola announced yesterday he will retire as army commander and member of Argentina's military junta and named an aide to succeed him in both posts in order to consolidate moderate key positions.

Viola has clashed with hard-line officers in the military. He is named Gen. Leopoldo, a 53-year-old army colonel, as a move to ensure the military's support for the government by the mid-1980s.



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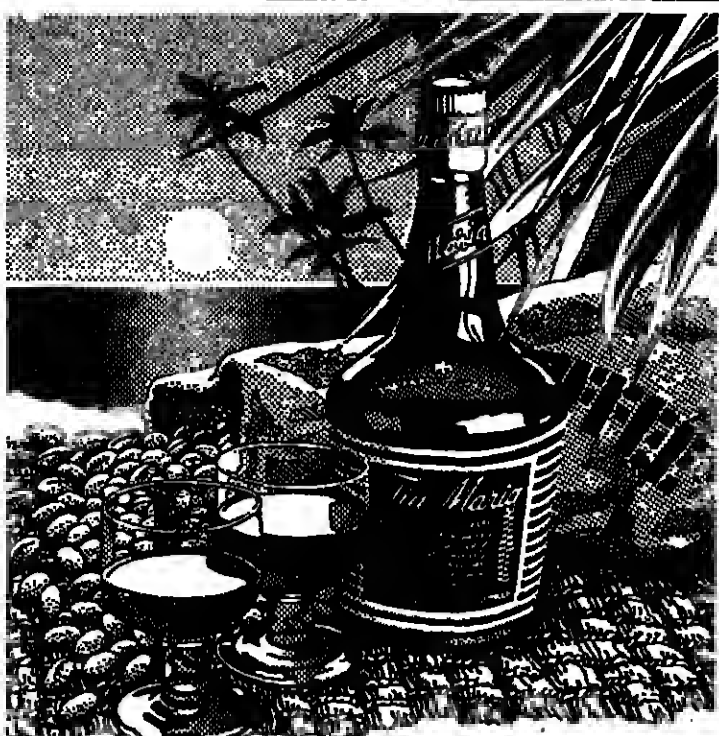
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## The Paris Stage

### Mrozek's Hunchback

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 5 (IHT) — The drama of Eastern Europe appears to be undergoing a subtle change, its audiences having had their fill of crude official nagging.

Two imported plays are evidence that theatergoers in the Soviet sphere, like those elsewhere, hold that the play, not the party line, is the thing. In neither of these two comedies does anyone deliver a Marxist harangue or describe the spiritual uplift incurred by a visit to Lenin's tomb.

Laurent Terzieff has done much for the Slavic drama in France, and is now introducing Slawomir Mrozek's latest play, "Le Pic du Bossu," at the Salle Gaiety in the Palais de Chaillot. Besides acting a leading role, he has cast and directed the piece brilliantly.

Mrozek is the most notable playwright produced by Poland since the war. He began as a newspaper cartoonist and writer of humorous feuilletons and children's fairy tales. His first play, "The Police," produced in Warsaw in 1958 and later abroad, is in the satirical vein. His most popular play, "Tango," a portrait of three generations of a Polish family seeking to adjust to altering

circumstances, has been seen in Paris, London and New York.

As a dramatist, Mrozek retains the cartoonist's eye for telling idiosyncrasies, ridiculous confrontations and absurd situations. This penchant for grotesque contrast, though it may have its origins in Gogol, is a trait of much Polish drama in this century. It is the piquant sauce of Mrozek's approach.

"Le Pic du Bossu" is in pre-1914 costume, but it is perhaps necessary for any serious discussion of human foibles to be set in the bad old days.

A hunchback manages a mountaintop vacation pension and his advertising brings two married couples and a nihilist student. One husband is appalled to find his horn deformed, but is persuaded by his wife to stay on. The vacationers at first idle in the Chekhovian manner, while about them a macabre drama clandestinely develops.

The play, one of strange color and flavor, casts a hypnotic spell. Its mysteries, odd assortment of types, and sardonic humor intrigue, as outlandish parody is blended with a darkly sinister underplot. The dialogue has salt and wit and the action has sustained suspense.

Terzieff merits commendation for its production; certainly it is not simple to stage. A bitter-comic mood must be maintained against the fanciful, picturesque background. It runs almost three hours, but it has variety and many of its scenes are brief and swift.

Terzieff molds the enigmatic baron into a dominating personality, haughty, amused and illustrating the cliché, "as proud as Lucifer," with an elegantly satiric touch. Pascale de Boysson as the baroness anxious to stray, Philippe Laudonbach as the vulgar bourgeois, Nicole Vassel as his wife, Claude Aumard as the student, Jacques Giraud as the hunchback, and Gregoire Aslan as the ominous inspector acquire themselves with honors.

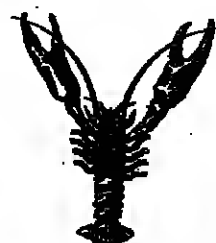
Alexei Arbusov is probably the most popular practicing playwright in Russia, though in literary estimate in a category far below that of Mrozek. He has the common touch and, taking everyday ways and everyday troubles as his premises, has won wide appeal and reputation.

Arbusov specializes in sentimental comedies and one of these, "Le Volcan de la rue Arbat," has been adapted by Pol Quentin and is on at the Theatre de La Potinière. It resembles a Neil Simon farce gone Russian with an aging, raspy, of a puppet master at odds with his scornful son until the visit of a young lady irons out their differences. Both men fall in love with her and lose her and this experience reunites them. Jacques Fabbri provides a robust account of the expansive old bohemian, but the acting staff in support is of little aid.

## Food

### Two-Step Bouillabaisse

By Paul Chutkan



love with my wife." "Mais oui, mais oui," agreed a sophisticated Marseillais intellectual. "That's it exactly, just like being in church or maybe even like standing before a master painting."

To see how seriously connoisseurs, rich or poor, take their bouillabaisse — and don't dare call it "fish soup" — go a few miles east along the coast to the fishermen's village of L'Estaque, where Paul Cézanne used to paint seascapes.

A Secret or Two

There, in the shadow of a docked supertanker and beside multi-colored wooden fishing boats, is the waterside restaurant "La Reserve," where Madame Claire Gonzalez will part with a secret or two about her two-step bouillabaisse.

To America's Julia Child, bouillabaisse is "a Mediterranean fisherman's soup, made from the day's catch and its unsalable leftovers and flavored with the typical condiments of the region — olive oil, garlic, leeks or onions, tomatoes and herbs."

But to Madame Gonzalez, bouillabaisse is a way of life, changing with the seasons or with the luck of her fishermen, susceptible to mood and individual taste, even whim.

"The broth is a bit too thin," complained one customer on a recent afternoon, sending a disconsolate Madame Gonzalez flying back to the kitchen to add a little fish pulp. A single satisfied smack of the lips, on the other hand, can send her scurrying for the pear liqueur in celebration.

Unlike some provincial cooks, this French woman, married to a Spaniard, makes the soup in two steps, and she prefers to serve it with an aïoli sauce of garlic and mayonnaise, and a rouille sauce of garlic, pimento, chili pepper and a dash of saffron.

Small, Soft-Meat Fish

To make her reddish-orange broth, Madame Gonzalez starts with several varieties of small, soft-meat fish and adds the olive oil, tomato, garlic, onion, leeks, parsley, saffron and fennel. Though the harbor master's wife simmers the broth overnight, Madame Gonzalez takes two to three hours for hers.

When she's satisfied, she strains the broth and then puts in larger, firm-meat fish, shellfish, and a few potatoes, allowing it to cook "no longer than 20 minutes."

Rascasse, which roughly translates as hog fish, is the backbone of most bouillabaises but Madame Gonzalez doesn't overdo. On this particular afternoon, she mellowed it with crayfish, small hardshell crabs and four other kinds of native, white-meat fish caught off the harbor rocks.

The broth is served first, as hot as possible and poured over toasted slices of French bread and optionally dolloped with the sauces. To wash it down, Madame Gonzalez recommends a dry white wine from the nearby village of Cassis, served quite cold.

Afterward comes the platter with the fish, whole, and the crayfish and crabs neatly arranged around the potatoes, which pick up the desired saffron color.

A final touch of gusto and Madame Gonzalez will top off desert and coffee with a little pear liqueur, all for about \$22 a person. But never eat a bouillabaisse without your mate. The garlic lingers on for days.

—AP

## Theater in London

### 'Stage Struck': Giggles, but Few Gasps

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Dec. 5 (IHT) — Coming back from Broadway, and therefore a few days late to Simon Gray's "Stage Struck" (at the Vaudeville), I detect a curious kind of resentment among my critical colleagues.

Because Gray (he of "Butley" and "Otherwise Engaged") has chosen to write a country-house thriller in the direct tradition of "Death Trap" and "Sleuth," instead of a more narrowly intellectual exercise, he has come in for a good deal of unwarranted critical flak. There is a faint but discernible relative yet it works within its own limits very well indeed, and will I suspect be around the commercial theater a lot longer than many plays (some by Gray himself) which have received more generous press treatment.

The country house is deep in stockbroker Kent; its occupants are a starchy West End actress and her ex-stage-manager husband who, having failed in almost every branch of the theater, is now apparently content to house-manage for his wife instead. Until, that is, he decided to kill her, or she him, depending on which of the many multi-option situations given us by Gray we choose to put our faith in. Gray is,

like all good thriller writers, playing a series of games with his characters and his audience, and the trick is to work out which of the many possible playing areas is the one to merit serious attention.

There are only two other characters, a young Australian, who happens to be lodging nearby and may or may not, in the convention of these things, be in love with either the husband or the wife, and an apparent psychiatrist who, asked about some of his more successful case histories, starts describing an occasion when he ministered to a boy who had just been blinding some horses. "Equus" surely? Well, yes; one of Gray's better in-jokes.

What has gone wrong, alas, is the central casting. The West End queen, who will play the plot to work, to be played by a star of the Jill Bennett-Sian Phillips school. If, as here, you have her played by a good but fundamentally unstarry actress like Sheila Ballantine, then it is very hard for an audience to accept that when married on stage to so starchy a player as Alan Bates it is he and not she who is the failure. Furthermore, jokes about which of them could be described as the "lonely queen of the West End stage" go for nothing, so determined is Miss Ballantine not to appear queeflike.

Bates, doing a lighthearted return of his Ben Butley, is a constant joy to watch as he camps around the stage, but the more he does to entertain, the less likely the plot becomes. Only in his scenes with Nigel Stock (wonderfully plausible as the man who may or may not be a psychiatrist) are there glimpses of how much more successful "Stage Struck" could have been if the other two roles had been adequately cast.

In the end, what we've got is what Graham Greene used to call "an entertainment." What separates Gray from Shaffer (Anthony) is that his heart is in the jokes rather than the thrills. To have Bates ring the police to warn them of his impending murder and introduce himself as "this is the deceased speaking" is funny but breaks all the old laws. As a result, with the exception

of a stunningly good first-act drop curtain, we get more giggles than gasps: for all that, a ticket will only cost you as much as an average hardback thriller and you will probably be equally diverted.

"Irma La Douce," one of the great small-scale musicals of the 1950s, has now been initiated to fill the vast empty spaces of the Shaftesbury Theatre and alas the result has been a total explosion, followed by a sad kind of hissing as the air leaves the balloon. Peter Brook's original production (one of the best, if not the best, he has ever done) was a masterpiece of quiet good taste. What we have now is a vulgar charade which even manages to destroy Marguerite Monnot's classic score by turning it into a brass band festival.

Helen Geizer (from "Bubbling Brown Sugar") is about as well-suited to the title role of a French streetwalker as she would be to that of Long John Silver, and whereas the show was originally cast with a team of brilliant comedians, it is now played by a desperately third-rate rep company, none of whose members seem to have the faintest notion of what the original was all about.

"Irma" can still work (and indeed did so brilliantly in a U.S. Suburb revival at Watford a couple of winters ago), but not if turned into a choreographer's benefit night and directed by a man whose idea of pace and atmosphere and style would have disgraced the average 1940s gang show. The original-cast recording is still on sale at some nostalgic shops; buy it, if you want to have any idea of what "Irma La Douce" is meant to sound like.

## Sharps and Flats

**DUSSÉLORE** — Hot Chocolate is at Philharmonie Dec. 6 at 8 p.m., followed the next evening by Pella, also at 8, then Rod Steward comes in for a one-night on the 9th.

**FRANCOIS** — Spontane will be at the Festival of the Mousmousses Dec. 8 at 8 p.m.

**BRILL** — Georges Moustaki is featured at the International Conference Centre Dec. 10 at 8 p.m.

**LONDON** — Max Boyce will be at the Wesley Conference Centre Dec. 7-8 and Dorothy Squires at the Dominion Theatre on the 8th. Sunny Kennel and his trio are at the Plaza Square Dec. 6-7, followed by Wild Bill Davison on the 11th and 12th. Cante Smith is featured every night (except Sundays) at Ronnie Scott's.

**PARIS** — Henri Godwin is featured at the Palais des Arts Dec. 4-6 at 9 p.m. François Guille at the Tavernier and Champs Dec. 7-9, also at 9; Jeff Gaudin at the American Church (Quai d'Orsay) Dec. 7 of 9; Talking Heads at the Palais Dec. 10-11 at 8; Nicolette at the Balcon every night at 8; Patrick Swayze at the Olympia every night at 9 (except Mondays) and Joe Newman every night at the Hotel Maritim.

—FRANK VAN BRANK

## Fashion

### The Sexy Designs of Norma Kamali

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT) — One look at Norma Kamali's sexier-than-sex swimsuits and you know that she is not for everybody. For those swimsuits, well, now really, they're positive dynamite. Yet, for Kamali, they are just part of a wardrobe of basics, basics for the likes of Cher, Raquel Welch or Jacqueline Bisset.

Kamali (quickly and obviously dubbed Hot Kamali), a beautiful if exceedingly restrained and deceptively shy person, has been into that outlandish fashion game for years, 12 to be exact. She started with a husband, then cut all ties and opened a boutique on 56th Street two years ago.

The boutique, a high-tech blend of oak and cement, is called OMO (On My Own). That can be taken in more ways than one. For, in a city where the fashion game is often strictly a money game, it took courage for Kamali to be herself.

For hers is a new and totally independent concept, the kind that finds it easier to survive in Europe, where women seem to have a stronger sense of fashion and individuality, not to mention that fashion risks are not as high as in the United States.

Kamali is fully aware of all that. "In Europe," she said, "fashion is treated as an art form. There's an appreciation for the art rather than the dollar. Here, it's big business with mass appeal. But since I'm an American and I love New York, I want to live here. But I am almost a displaced person in the fashion world here. Yet, it's worked. I'm earning a living and liking what I'm doing."

Following

She has not only survived, but she has a following, and not only among the beautiful and wild but also among the rank-and-file men in the industry, whose major object in life seems to be the bottom line.

For Philip Miller, president of Neiman-Marcus, "She's one of the most exciting names in the fashion business." For Helen Gurley Brown, editor of Cosmopolitan,



One of Kamali's swimsuits.

who never, but never, features fashion people (except for Kamali, who recently rated a double spread in Cosmo). "She's wonderful. Obviously, she is sexy and has a way of expressing the most daring sensuality. But it works somehow. It's challenging but never vulgar."

Needless to say, Kamali's swimsuits are often on Cosmo's cover. But there's more to Kamali than swimsuits. Her stretch lycra body stockings, in day-glo colors, can be worn indifferently as exercise suits or they can be teamed with a slit skirt and go out in the street. They are for Kamali's tried-and-true customers, who have been into body-conscious clothes for years. Her skin-tight, tubular dresses, shirred all the way like huge chandeliers. The sequin one, with its double approach to men, is pure again. Then, there are turtleneck jump suits, rich velvet caping suits with ermine tails, and bag coats that have influenced the whole industry. Gutsy, very. Just like the Kamali who, as the designer sees it, is no age. She is a type of that's similar inside. Basic, pendent, a free spirit. She is to be quite sure of herself, the clothes won't work.

## Opera in Rome

### A Welcome Donizetti

By William Weaver

ROME, Dec. 5 (IHT) — After the unfamiliar and taxing "Loudon" of Penderick, the Teatro dell'Opera has given us a welcome reward; Donizetti's always fresh, heady "L'Elisir d'Amore" and for the opening last night there was a capacity crowd, appreciative.

As it happens, the music they heard was not all that familiar. occasion, the Rome theater used the new edition of the score with patience and acumen by the specialist Alberto Zedda, also responsible for the authoritative, newly corrected editions of several Rossini operas. Zedda's work is not immediately perceptible to the naked ear, but the elimination of wrong notes and of obnoxious modifications by editors of the past certainly makes the orchestration brighter, flatter. Last night's conductor, Argeo Quadri, also restored the cuts, so the public heard more extended versions of most of the acts, as always with this supremely satisfying work, the evening short.

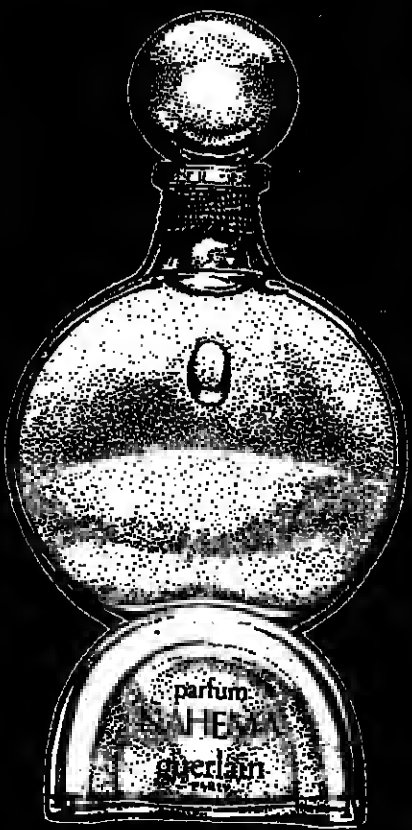
It would have been even more satisfying if Quadri had conducted greater sparkle. His reading was, for the most part, plodding and but fortunately a good, agile cast succeeded in making the plot enjoyable. Slender, pert Daniela Mazzucato was a suitably capricious, with just the right admixture of wistfulness. The veteran maintains a youthful, engaging appearance, and if the voice of his first bloom, he still uses it with taste and musicality. After "L'Elisir" he received an ovation, and he deserved it. In this opera, by the way, the aria is accompanied not by the traditional orchestra but by the piano.

Rolando Panerai was Doctor Dulcamara, more elegant perhaps usual portrayal of the wily quack, but no less entertaining. Alberto swaggared convincingly as Sergeant Belcore, though the voice quite as steady or as full as one might have wished.

Carlo Savi was the designer. His costumes were traditional, and colorful but not garish. His set, on the contrary, was a kind of elaborate pergola in raw wood, with useless steps in various. In itself, the construction was not unattractive, but it had with the gentle pastoral of Felice Romani and Donizetti. One could have served just as well (or as badly) for a production of "The furniture of the inn was similarly of raw wood, and even Dulcamara required a coat of paint.

Against this drawback, however, Filippo Crivelli, the director, simple, cogent production. The important thing is that every good time and in the last scene, when Dulcamara's horse misbehaves, the horses have a way of doing, the general good humor, piece.

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## Record Lincoln Price

NEW YORK (UPI) — The opera glasses Abraham Lincoln used in Ford's Theater in Washington the night he was assassinated have been sold for \$24,000 at an auction of the president's relics. The glasses were bought by a representative of the Forbes Magazine Collection. It was the highest price ever paid for a Lincoln relic, a spokesman for the Sotheby Parke Bernet Gallery said. It was among 137 Lincoln relics auctioned at the gallery.

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(Continued on Page 10)



















